

We have presented before us a candidate for the Presidency, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio, a statesman, a patriot, a philanthropist, one whose views are materially the reverse of the present Chief magistrate's, in regard to the vetoing power and personal assumption and responsibility, as also the appointing and removing power. He is his country's tried friend in war and in peace, in prosperity and adversity. He has been weighed in his country's balance, and not found wanting. Such is the character of the man who is presented before us as worthy of our suffrages for the next president, and from his past life in a public capacity, we have no reason to believe that he would give a casting vote in the Senate, or elsewhere, to deprive the freedom of their inalienable rights, the freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and free communication through the public mails. FRANCIS GRANGER of New York, for Vice President. We venture to say that his character as a public servant is unimpeachable. Amongst all the calumny that is poured out against men, that are presented by their friends, before the public as men that can be confided in as to faithfulness in the trust that is to be reposed in them as public servants, not an accusation is found against Francis Granger. As to the distinguished abilities of both Harrison and Granger, we need only to refer you to the periodicals of the day for an exhibition of their talents and sentiments, expressed on various occasions, and which have recently been put before the public. We are confident that both Harrison and Granger, are not without a large number of friends and sympathizers among the freemen of Franklin County. To you we appeal for that efficient exertion that shall be felt when the votes of the electors shall be canvassed at the city of Washington, D. C. at the time prescribed by law. We are aware that many feel a relaxation in exertions because of the uncertainty of the result. But this should never be. Let freemen understand that in order to maintain a republican government, they must inform and enlighten their own understandings, and know that others are enlightened.

The undersigned feel warranted to say that the prospects of securing the election of HARRISON and GRANGER, are every day brightening, and that nothing more need be done in this State to elect Harrison electors, than for every freeman friendly to their election, to go to the polls on the 8th of November next, and there fearless cast their votes for the men of their choice, as electors. See to it that no imposition is played off upon you by spurious tickets. The nomination to be found in the State Journal is the right one. Freemen of Franklin County, be ye not backward in this undertaking. Let your votes tell that you have been active, and that you do not intend to be behind in any exertion to save your country from the vortex of political ruin. We would say to the town committees, beat your posts, be active and efficient in your exertions, in stimulating every freeman in your town to go to the polls. This will be repelling force by force. No doubt but that the friends of Mr Van Buren will be, and are making powerful exertions to secure his election. But the recent election in our State tells that they will be defeated in this State, if the friends of Harrison and Granger are faithful, and to man, at the polls. We want none but honorable exertions, and that we may have them is the sincere desire and expectation of

ROSEVELL MEARS, Franklin  
JOEL BARBER, County Anti-Slavery Comttee.  
ELIJAH K. GROUT, Franklin  
H. GOODRICH, Comttee.  
Georgia, Oct. 27, 1835.

For the State Journal.

#### NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

BROTHER KNAPP.—Your readers will probably like to hear from a late Vermonter, a few particulars of the first Anniversary of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, which, as a Delegate, I attended at Utica, on the 19th and 20th, last. Although the weather and ways for travelling by land, were uncomfortable in the extreme, there was a good representation of the State, from its various extremities. From three opposite directions in particular, I spoke with Delegates who had travelled, severally, from 200 to 260 miles from their homes on purpose to attend the meeting. The precise number of Delegates, or Anti-Slavery men, having seats in the Convention, was not ascertained, but was announced as somewhere between four and five hundred. With these, there was a very respectable assemblage of the Gentlemen and Ladies from Utica, besides their Delegates of the Convention. Being myself among the 600 Delegates who assembled at the same house of worship, called Bleeker street Church, at the organization of the Society, on the memorable 21st of Oct. 1833, and seeing the whole contents of a five hundred most injured mob, in driving us all forthwith out of the house, after a very hasty organization of the society amidst the raving hurrahs of the mob coming in, I was forcibly struck with the perfect contrast of the present meeting of the same society. There was no mob. Neither had the seeds of a mob been sown in Utica by any of the pro-slavery political pieces which, at so great a labor, accomplished the riotous proceedings which disgraced this city last fall. The Convention lost no time in the business and exercises of this meeting, being opened with prayer by Brother Caleb Greene, Baptist Elder from Saratoga County, and closed by Brother Theodore S. Wright, Presby'tn, coloured Preacher of New York.

The Annual Report prepared and read by Wm. Goodell, former editor of the Genius of Temperance, and now of the Friend of Man, at Utica, occupied nearly two hours, and was so full of interesting matter, that when half through, and Mr. Goodell proposing to lay it aside for the present at least, if the audience were weary, voices were instantly heard around the house calling for the other half.

The address to the people of the State, from the Society, written and read by Alvan Stuart, Esq. of Utica, and a Law Professor of Oberlin Institute, excited, if possible, still more feeling, which was evinced by louder and more repeated cheers. Quite a list of appropriate resolutions were adopted, which, together with the Report and Address to the people, are to be published.

Genit Smith, Esq. of Peterboro', who gave his \$10,000 to the Colonization So-

ciety, being present as a Delegate, was elected President of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society, who accepted the office and took his seat, after making an interesting address of some length, in which it seemed he would have declined the office if he might, from a sense of his unworthiness, or unfitness for the station, by reason of comparative want of years—being but so recent a convert to the full principles and measures of our society,—having been wasting his time during the operation of Anti-Slavery Societies in vain and fruitless attempts to reform another Society—a Society, which, in his present conviction was incapable of reformation,—and what he seemed most to regret, as unfitting him for the office, was his having wasted his time in carpentry at what he then thought to be execrable features of the Anti-Slavery Society—although he had since found himself situated in view of the Society, like one who at the last extremity, can imagine it most faulty, but on making his approaches nearer and nearer to it, finds it less and less so, until coming so near as to embrace it, when its imaginary faults were seen no more.—Although he then sat down, as though he must be excused on account of such disqualifications, he very soon came forward to his place, after Brother Oliver Wetmore, a pious Clergyman of Utica, and Recording Secretary of the Society, had very happily removed all his objections, and another brother had mentioned the case of one anciently chosen for a king, who for a while, could not be found, but was, at last discovered, being hid among the stuff, and on being brought forward to his place, was seen to be a full head and shoulders above others of his brethren.

Mr. Smith's donation to the Society for the year to come is \$1,000.

Wm. Goodell was elected Corresponding Secretary, in lieu of President Green of Oneida Institute, resigned. And it might before have been mentioned that Judge Jay, the first President of the Society resigned,

by reason of the too great distance of his residence, (Westchester,) from the seat of the society's operations.

The Society resolved with the blessing of God, to raise \$10,000 the present year for the furthering of the cause of abolition, to be expended mostly in maintaining travelling agencies in the State, from town to town, district to district, and house to house; between four and five thousand of which were pledged on the spot, while it was mentioned by Professor Wright Cor. Sec. of the American Anti-Slavery Society, that the parent Society had already two well approved agents engaged to travel, lecture &c. within the limits of our State the year to come; besides it was understood, due proportion of such agents for other States prepared to receive them.

Including the above business of the meeting, two days and two evenings till 10 o'clock were spent with unusual interest in hearing sound Anti-Slavery speeches, some shorter and some longer, from G. R. Smith, Esq. of Peterboro', H. G. Ludlow Presbyterian Minister, George Bourne, Dr. T. S. Wright D. D. (correl.) Professor E. Wright, and R. G. Williams, Agent of A. S. Society's publications, all of New York city.—N. D. Kirk, Pres. Min. of Albany; George Storrs, Meth. Min. from N. E., now agent for this State and located at Utica; Mr. Liss, Pres. Min. and agent of Oneida Institute; President Green of the same I. Inst.; Kellogg, Principal of Female High School at Clinton; Alvyn Stewart Esq. of Utica, and A. Savage Pres. Minister of the same place; Charles Smart the British Abolitionist; Wm. Goodell editor of the Friend of Man, Utica, and Oliver Wetmore of the same place; Caleb Green Esq. Elder of Saratoga Co. and a Brother Mitchell, Methodist Minister of Utica.

The reason, as I suppose, of our not hearing from more of our Baptist brethren at the meeting, was the sitting of their State Ministerial Annual Convention at the same time at Whitesboro'. From this circumstance and the badness of such late travelling, the Society altered its Constitution, to meet hereafter, on the third Wednesday of Sept. annually, instead of the same day of October.

One fact more, in relation to the meeting, deserves a conspicuous place and may well come in at the close. Here I allude to the speech of Brother Mitchell, which was made following one of another upon a resolution then before the house, while the name of the speaker was not announced on his rising as in other cases. Of course, though he appeared as a distinguished citizen and public speaker, he was unknown to the mass of the Convention, until the close of his speech, when he made known that this was his first public exhibition of himself as an advocate of immediate abolition on the principles of our society, and that although he was aware of the vast responsibility of his undertaking, and the sore trials to which it probably might subject him, he wished his name to be enrolled with the members of the Society, that he might have the privilege of voting for the resolution to which he had been speaking. He had scarcely sat down before the audience began to call upon the chairman as though impatient for his name and profession in Society, upon which it was distinctly announced from the chair, that it was,—Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Methodist elder of the city of Utica; upon which, cheers were abundantly given by that part of the audience most disposed to follow the fashion of cheering on such occasions, so common of late years in British assemblies.

Yours truly,  
HENRY JONES.  
Stow Square, N. Y. Oct. 24, 1835.

#### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

At a meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement, held at the Court House in Montpelier, Oct. 27, 1835. His Honor, DAVID M. CAMP, was called to the chair as President, and the Hon. Lyman Fitch, and Capt. J. Seward were appointed Vice Presidents, and Charles Paine, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were then introduced by the Hon. William Stow of Middlebury.

Whereas, the Internal Improvement of a Country by Roads and Canals, is among the most important means for the development of its resources, and its advancement in wealth, population and general prosperity; and whereas the mild climate and productive soil of the western States, aided by their extensive internal improvement, are holding out inducements which are rapidly

drawing off the population and wealth of Vermont, to new and more promising fields of enterprise. Therefore

*Resolved*, That it is expedient to form a State Internal Improvement Society, for the purpose of concentrating effort, existing a spirit of inquiry, and embodying such facts in regard to the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, water power, and mineral resources of this State, as shall enable its people to determine upon the expediency of entering on such a system of Internal Improvement as may tend to advance the value of its staple productions; retain its population; give fresh impulse to its enterprise, and disclose new objects for the employment of the capital, ingenuity and

industry, of its citizens.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Stowe of Middlebury, Story of Coventry, Pierce of Woodstock, Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Cahn of Lyndon and Stevens of Barnet in favor of the resolution, when it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, then moved that a committee of one from each county, be appointed, to nominate officers for the society, which motion was adopted, and the following named gentlemen appointed said committee:

Orleans County, Gov. Crafts, Franklin " John Smith, Chittenden " John VanSickle Jr., Grand Isle " Melvin Barnes, Addison " Harvey Bell, Rutland " C. W. Conant, Bennington " Leonard Sergeant, Windsor " F. E. Phelps, Orange " A. B. Tenny, Chittenden " Mr. Fairbanks, Essex " Doct. Dewey, Washington " Milton Brown, Lamoille " Levi B. Viles.

Mr. Stow moved the appointment of a committee to report a Constitution for the government of the State Internal Improvement Society, and Messrs. Stowe, Condict and Richmond were appointed.

Mr. Waterman of Montpelier, then introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, to petition the General Assembly now in session, to appropriate such sums as may be necessary to defray the expense of surveys of the eastern, western and central rail road routes, now under contemplation in this state.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. C. Paine of Northfield, Henry of Rockingham, and Fiske of Rutland, appointed said committee, whereupon the meeting adjourned till Friday evening, Oct. 28th.

*Friday Evening, Oct. 28.*

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following

#### CONSTITUTION Of the Vermont Internal Improvement Society.

Art. 1. This Society shall be denominated *The Vermont Internal Improvement Society*.

Art. 2. The officers of this Society shall be a President, fourteen Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Board of Managers, and committees in each county, as hereinafter provided.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of the President, and, in case of his absence, the Vice Presidents in order of their appointment, to preside in all meetings of the Society; and the Secretary shall keep a record of its proceedings.

Art. 4. The Vice Presidents shall be selected from each county in the state, and shall have power, at any time to call county meetings, for purposes connected with the objects of this Society, and shall preside in such meetings.

Art. 5. The Board of Managers, which shall consist of three members of the society, shall correspond from time to time, with the county committees, and with such other persons as they may deem proper, for the purpose of eliciting such information in regard to the Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, water power, and mineral, and other resources of Vermont, and also in regard to the effects upon these interests, in other States, of improvements by rail roads and canals, as shall be deemed useful in determining whether it will be for the interest of the people of this State to undertake such improvements.

Art. 6. There shall be appointed a committee of three persons in each county in this state, whose duty it shall be to institute inquiries in their respective counties, relative to the various subjects specified in the foregoing article, and to report the result of their inquiries to the Board of Managers on or before the first day of September annually. And the Board of Managers shall, at each annual meeting of the Society, make a report, embodying such information as they may have obtained from the said county committees, touching the objects of this association.

Art. 7. There shall be an annual meeting of the society at Montpelier, on the day next succeeding the meeting of the Legislature, at seven o'clock, P. M., at which time the President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Board of Managers and county committees shall be chosen.

Art. 8. Every freeman of this state is to be considered as having a right of membership in this Society, and entitled to vote in its meetings, and participate in its deliberations.

Art. 9. This constitution may be altered or amended, by a vote of the Society, at any annual meeting.

The report was taken up and acted upon section by section, and after an animated discussion upon the general subject of internal improvement, was unanimously concurred in, and the constitution adopted without amendment.

For President Hon. S. H. JENNISON.

For Vice Presidents.

Wm. C. Bradley, Timothy Hubbard, David M. Camp, William Jarvis, Nath'l P. Sawyer, Wm. A. Palmer, Richardson Graves, Lyman Fitch, Samuel Swift, M. Chittenden, George T. Hodges, Hilard Hall, Melvin Barnes, Doct. Dewey, For Secretary E. P. Walton, Asst. " Lucius B. Peck, For State Central Committee.

J. P. Miller, Dan Carpenter, Arahun Waterman.

For County Committees.

Jennings, Nathan H. Bottom, Windham, J. C. Holbrook, Phinehas White, Henry F. Green.

Rutland, Hanibal Hedges, A. G. Dana, John A. Conant.

For the passage of a law "to sell debts in certain cases." If such has been our conduct, I acknowledge that we should not only deserve the censure which the writer has bestowed upon us, but the execration of every honest man in society. An act of that kind is not only opposed to the principles of justice and humanity; but would be a palpable violation of the constitution of the State, which every legislator is sworn to support; and sanctioned by a House of Representatives, and twelve senators, it would indicate a state of depravity which would fill every patriotic bosom with the most alarming anticipations. But the fact is that no such proposition was ever made in the Legislature, or even thought of. The act to which the writer alludes has in more relation to the collection of "debts," than it has to the discovery of longitude. It was an act for the "punishment of offenses against the State;" and that part of it which has so deeply wounded the feelings of your correspondent, was passed by the House of Representatives, and voted for by twelve senators under the impression that it was the most mild and humane mode of dealing with the offenders for whose cases it was intended! It was adopted by the House of Representatives as a part of the general system of criminal law, which was then undergoing a complete revision and amendment; the necessity of this is evinced by the following facts. For several years past, it had become apparent that the penitentiary system was becoming more and more burdensome at every session; a large appropriation was called for to meet the excess of expenditure above the receipts of the establishment. In the communication of 1820, the deficit amounted to near \$20,000.

This growing evil required the immediate interposition of some vigorous legislative measure; two were recommended as being likely to produce the desired effect; first, placing the institution under better management, and secondly, lessening the number of convicts who were sentenced for short periods, and whose labor was found to be the most unproductive. In pursuance of the latter principle, thefts to the amount of fifty dollars and upwards were subjected to punishment in the penitentiary, instead of ten dollars, which was the former minimum sum—this was easily done! But the great difficulty remained to determine what should be the punishment of the numerous inmates below the sum of fifty dollars. By some, whipping was proposed, by others punishment by hard labor in the county jails, and by others, it was thought best to make them work on the highways. To all these, there appeared in operable objections; the mid imprisonment was adopted by the House of Representatives as the only alternative, and as it was well known, their vexatious pilferings were generally perpetrated by the most worthless vagabonds in society, it was added that when they could not pay the fines and costs which were always part of the sentence and punishment, that their services should be sold out to any person who would pay their fines and costs for them. This was the clause which was passed, as I believe, by a unanimous vote of the House, and stricken out in the Senate in opposition of the twelve who have been denounced. A little further trouble in examining the journals would have shown your correspondent that this was considered as a substitute for whipping, which was lost only by a single vote in the Senate, and in the House by a small majority, after being once passed.

I think, Mr. Editor, I have said enough to show that this omnibus law would not have been applied to unfortunate debtors of 40 years' but to infamous offenders, who deprecate upon the property of their fellow citizens, and who, by the constitution of the State as well as the principal existing laws, were subject to involuntary servitude. I must confess I had no very sanguine expectations of beneficial effect from this measure, as it would apply to convicts who had attained the age of maturity. But I had supposed that a woman or a youth, who convicted of an offence, and remain in jail for the payment of the fine and costs imposed, might with great advantage be transferred to the residence of some decent virtuous private family, whose precept and example might lead them back to the paths of rectitude. I would appeal to the candor of your correspondent to say whether, if there were an individual confined under the circumstances I have mentioned, for whose fate he was interested, he would not gladly see him transferred from the filthy enclosure of a jail, and the still more filthy inhabitants to the mansion of some virtuous citizen, whose admonitions would check his vicious propensities, and whose authority over him would be no more than is exercised over thousands of apprentices in every state in the union. Far from advancing the *"honorable principles attributed to me by your correspondent"*, I think that imprisonment for debt, under any circumstances but where fraud is alleged, is at war with the best principles of our Constitution, and OUGHT TO BE ABOLISHED.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

W. H. HARRISON.

North Bend, 22d Dec. 1821.

be the wealthiest man in Kentucky and has received more money from the public treasury than any man living or dead. He is now receiving about twenty thousand dollars for his lumber Chaetav Academy, under various Indian treaties, wherein sections have been inserted through his influence, and for his special benefit. It is said that while Gov. Barbour, (a relation of Col. J.) was Secretary of War, there was scarcely an Indian treaty made, that did not contain some provisions for granting sums of money annually to Johnson's Choctaw Academy, which is kept on his farm at the Great Crossings, and is the greatest deception ever practised upon the poor natives. Richard M. Johnson with his professed patriotism and humanity, is one of the most sordid and avaricious men in the United States. The fact here stated is sufficient to prove it, if no other existed. While hundreds of the poor soldiers of the last war have been cheated out of their pensions, and never received a cent, in land or money, Col. Johnson is to this day receiving \$640 per year, and is worth, it is said a MILLION of dollars. Let the people judge how worthy he is of their suffrages.

Now, gentlemen of the Van Buren press attempt no denial of this disgraceful matter, until you have applied to the *Globe* itself for the facts. And we hope the National Intelligencer and U. S. Telegraph will also ascertain the whole truth of the case.—*People's Press*.

DIED,

In *St. Louis*, on the 36th ultimo, of palsy, Mr. Thomas Mc Knight, aged 59. Printer in Mass. and New York are requested, &c.

#### HARRISON MEETING.

The friends of Harrison and Granger, residents in non-residents, are requested, ETCHE and ALL, to meet at the court house, Monday evening, Nov. 7, at 6 1/2 o'clock, AMAS WHEELER, DANIEL LUSSELL, HENRY CUTTER, CYRUS WALE, NATH'L DAVIS, E.P. WALTON, JR. JOSEPH SOMERVILLE, J. A. VAIL,

#### Be